

THE HICKMAN COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY—
GEORGE WARREN
HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

Office—Hickman Building, Clinton Street,
The Old Newspaper in Western Kentucky.
George Warren, Editor.

Price of Subscription, \$2.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1879.

The yellow fever scare is rapidly subsiding all over the South.

There has not been a case of sun stroke in St. Louis for a week.

Maine and California vote the first week in September, and Ohio in October.

It is thought the coming census of the United States will show an increase of ten millions in population.

As far as heard from, the Greenbackers, by the grace of Republican assistance, elected two Representatives.

Under a late law commercial travelers, drummers, &c., are taxed \$200 a year in Texas. Payment must be made in advance for the entire year.

Cherished by their success the two past harvests farmers are following land preparatory to putting in the big wheat crop ever seen in this State.

A dispatch from Rome, Italy, says that port has quarantined against vessels coming from the United States on account of yellow fever. Wonder if Ireland would not quarantine against Memphis?

The latest advices are that Grant will come home about the last of this month, and that he has abandoned his intended visit to Australia. His presence here may possibly enliven the Grant boom somewhat.

The question of issuing \$300,000 bonds to secure the location of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Bowling Green, was voted upon by the citizens of that city on Saturday, the 26th ult., and resulted in a vote of 352 for the tax and 69 against it.

The Greenbackers in Ohio are standing their ticket in large numbers, and, taking the advice of Peter Cooper and other prominent Greenback leaders, will vote for Gen. Tom Ewing, feeling satisfied that it is better to do this than to throw away their votes and permit the Republicans to retain their power.

The Ohio campaign is beginning to warm up. It will be one of the liveliest contests that State has ever enjoyed. The old fires of Democracy will be lighted on all the hill tops, and the Miami Valley will be alive with enthusiastic hosts of the untried.

The prominent issues in the contest are the remonetization of silver, free elections, and Hayes' usurpation.

During the past two Democratic administrations in New York State the expenses of the State have been reduced from \$15,000,000—the amount required by the Republican administration to run the State Government—to \$7,657,103 for the present year. The same system of retrenchment and economy is observable wherever the Democratic party has been in power in the States.

Some Memphis negroes, preferring to stay in the city during the yellow fever time, got their backs up when requested to go to the camps provided for them outside of the city, and have sent to the country a most terrible account of "persecution," etc., to which they have been subjected. The provision made for the poor in the camps is ample, and, of course, the stories of "persecution" are fraudulent.

Since the removal of the duty, quinine has advanced from \$3.40 per ounce to \$3.65—with indication of a still further advance. This has been caused by the duty being taken off the quinine and not off the bark. Through this home manufacturers have been compelled to suspend operations and Eastern capitalists have taken advantage of the situation, made contracts for the purchase of all the quinine to be manufactured in France in the next six months.

Meru has been written about the failure of crops in England on account of severe and untimely rains. The latest advices show that the picture has not been drawn in colors too dark. The greatest depression prevails in the agricultural districts, and the gloomy outlook is everywhere regarded as a national calamity. It is attributed to unfavorable weather at planting time, and too much rain during the summer. Great storms have swept over the country with ruinous effect.

New York will have an election of unusual importance this fall. Beside State officers, the entire legislature is to be elected, and they will select a successor to Senator Kerns in 1881.

At the last presidential election the total vote cast in the State was 1,016,000, and the Democratic candidate obtained a plurality of 327,700. In 1878 the entire vote cast was \$25,000, and the Republican ticket got a plurality of 25,000. From those figures it would seem that the Democratic ticket is certain to be elected, if a full vote is cast.

KENTUCKY'S BOOM.

Blackburn's Majority 20,000 to 40,000.

Republican Gain Some Members, and the Greenbackers Slip in Two—No New Constitution Wanted.

The returns for the State election, Monday, are so meagre that it is impossible to figure anything like accurately as to the majorities. Blackburn's majority is variously estimated at from 20,000 to 40,000. Our own conclusion is, that it will not exceed 20,000—which is a large fall-off from the usual majority. Blackburn, however, outruns the regular State ticket.

The vote of the State is very small—not more than two thirds of a full vote.

In the last Legislature the Democrats had 114 members; now they will have about 100—a loss of 14. Of these, the Greenbackers get two. In the counties where the Republicans have gained members of the Legislature, our information is, it was occasioned by the running of Greenback candidates, who took enough votes off the Democratic candidates to elect the Republicans.

In truth, the Republicans have not increased in voting strength.

The Constitutional Convention is defeated. It probably carried a majority of the votes cast, but the constitution requires the call to be approved by a majority of the qualified voters in the State. The proposition was generally opposed, privately, by the politicians and office mongers, because it troubled commitment from them on questions they want to avoid, or are afraid of. A large number of citizens opposed it on the ground that they couldn't definitely know what change would be made.

Fulton County Vote—Official.
Governor—Blackburn, 655; Evans, 31; Cook, 94.

Senator—Henry George, 430; Watson, 255.

Representative—Vaughn, 457; Webster, 113; Arnold, 67; Drew, 64; Galbraith, 7; County Attorney—Kingman, 473; Cowgill, 208. Kingman's majority 165.

State Senator.
HENRY GEORGE—Graves county 1,260; Fulton county 430; Hickman county 749.

WATSON—Graves county, 1,331; Fulton county 253; Hickman county 701.

RECAPITULATION.
George's majority 168.

HICKMAN COUNTY VOTE.
George, 749; Watson, 701.

Vaughn, 1,038; Arnold 333; Drew, 103; Galbraith 22; Webster, 47.

For Home Greenbackers Only.

It is safe to say that ninety-nine per cent. of the Greenback vote cast in the election on last Monday were cast by men who heretofore have been voting the Democratic ticket. It is plain to see now that their votes had no other effect than to reduce the Democratic majority. If, therefore, they could have succeeded in carrying a few thousand more votes in this State they would simply have succeeded in delivering Kentucky over to the Republicans. There is, and was, under existing facts, no other result possible. Hence, to the Greenbacker who prefers the success of the Republican party to that of the Democratic party, his role is having the desired effect, but how is it with the Greenbacker who honestly prefers Democratic to Republican success? We know that nearly all the Greenback vote of this section are of the latter class, and we believe they are equally honest in their convictions, and as such entitled to due respect. Hence, we rely upon their honesty of conviction, now that their vote is plainly demonstrable to be alone to the interest of the Republicans, to desert from this little by-play.

The whole truth is, that most of the Greenbackers in this section misunderstand the purpose of the Democratic party on the money question. The Democracy (a great majority of it) heartily endorse and are working with all their might and main to accomplish much of the object sought for and argued by the Greenbackers; but, at the same time, the Democracy is entirely averse to what is known as the flat money idea, or to an undue inflation of rag money without a gold or silver basis. There is much of claptrap argument that can be brought forward, for and against, but the record of the Democratic party on the money question justifies the conclusion that it is the only power which stands the ghost of a chance to accomplish any part of the Greenback programme. We think this can be proven satisfactorily to any one's mind who is willing to read and listen fairly. Why, then, will the voter jump from the good old Democratic ship into this little Greenback canoe? We beg those of our Greenback friends, now that they have had their little August diversion, to look fairly at the situation and as honest men choose between the Republican and Democratic parties.

SOUTHERN COTTON FACTORIES.
The August, (Ga.) cotton factory, on June 14th, paid its stockholders a dividend of 8 per cent. for the year, besides reducing its bonded debt \$19,000. During that year it consumed 11,948 bales of cotton, produced 14,769,782 yards of goods, and employed 666 hands, whose wages aggregated \$155,920 for the year. Well managed cotton factories pay better in the country than they do in the city, and in the North, to which it must be shipped. Official figures demonstrate this, and Georgia enterprise leads in taking advantage of it.

Presidential Arithmetic.

A good many zealous Republicans affect to believe, and perhaps, really think, that with Grant for a candidate, and troops at the polls, and with plenty of supervisors and deputy marshals, they can surely carry the next Presidential election. Have these sanguine statesmen taken a fair look at the figures? Let them ponder their lessons, and gather wisdom from the same.

A majority of the electoral votes is 183. The class to whom we refer, and indeed all kinds of Republicans, admit that their candidate, who ever he may be, will not receive a single electoral vote in the Southern States, and that his whole reliance must be upon the North.

The Northern States which went for Hayes in 1876 cast 166 votes. This number is 19 short of a majority. Four Northern States went to Tilden—New York with 35 votes, Connecticut with 6, New Jersey with 9, and Indiana with 15—making an aggregate of 65. Let us for the sake of calculation, concede that Grant would carry all the Northern States that Hayes did and then where is he to make up the deficiency of 91 votes? It will be remembered that the whole South is conceded to the Democratic candidate. And upon the theory that Grant would carry all the Hayes States, he must get the needed 19 votes from the four States that went for Tilden. Where will he find them? Indiana is as sure to go for the Democratic nominee in 1880 as is Kentucky. Connecticut may vote for the Republicans, and there is a bare possibility that New Jersey might go in the same direction, though there is far less probability that these two States should take that course than there is that Oregon, California and Nevada should throw their twelve votes for the Democratic candidate. But to give Grant, the fifteen votes of Connecticut and New Jersey, and he would still lack four of a majority. Of course if Grant could secure all the Northern States that went for Hayes, and then add to them the 35 votes of New York, he would be elected. The result would give a total of 291 votes. But if we were to carry New York and all the Northern Hayes States except Ohio, the loss of its 22 votes would reduce his total to 179, which would be six short of a majority.

Our Bureau of Agriculture.

The Kentucky Bureau of Agriculture consists of a monthly statement of crop statistics and reports of the counties in the State. For instance, the August report will appear sometimes in September, and is made up from personal correspondents in the different counties. This Bureau was established nominally in the interest of the farmers, and if it is of any value to agriculture, we not only think it should be continued, but it should be enlarged and improved. But if it is entirely useless and of no benefit to the farmer, why not stop it? For our part, we may not properly appreciate its importance or utility, but it does look, read and sound to us like an altogether useless concern. We have talked to quite a number of our most intelligent farmers—some of them didn't even know of the existence of the Kentucky "Bureau of Agriculture, Horticulture and Statistics;" others of them had seen an occasional monthly report in some newspaper, and never a one yet acknowledged to have received in any shape any benefit therefrom. We think it safe to say that the Bureau does not reach one farmer in every one hundred. If this is true—and if there is no sensible way of improving it—the whole thing should be abolished by the Legislature as a useless expenditure of the people's money. If any of our farming people will speak up and point out its benefits, we shall gladly recall this opinion.

John Baker was elected Representative from Graves county by 500 over the Republican, and 1000 over the Independent.

EXCHANGE OF COMPLIMENTS.—Hon. Henry George, the senator elect from this District, complimented his worthy opponent, Dr. Watson, by carrying his (Watson's) home county by 45 votes; and Watson returns the compliment by carrying his (George's) home county by 65. Is it a fact that these gentlemen run best where least known? Answer solicited.

Few people are aware that the proud boast of Englishmen that the sun never sets on the British empire is equally applicable to the United States. Instead of being the western limits of the Union, San Francisco, is only about midway between the farthest Aleutian Isle, acquired by our purchase of Alaska, and Eastport, Me. Our territory extends through 197 degrees of longitude, or 17 degrees more than half way round the globe. The Rocky Mountain Presbyterian, in commenting on this fact, says: "When the sun is giving its good night kiss to our westernmost isle, on the confines of Behring's sea, it is already flooding the fields and forests of Maine with its morning light, and in the eastern part of that State is more than an hour high. At the moment when the Aleutian fisherman, warned by the approaching shades of night, is pulling his canoe toward the shore, the wood chopper of Maine is beginning to make the forest echo with the stirring music of his axe."

The Southern cities and towns are quarantining against New Orleans.

A RIVER OF FIRE.

The Town of Volcano, Wood County, W. Va., Destroyed by an Ignominious Fire.

The Streets Filled with Burning Oil.

WHEELING, Aug. 4.—A special to the Intelligencer says the town of Volcano was destroyed by fire this morning, everything being a total loss. The fire originated in the store building of Thompson & Barnes. It was discovered about 4 o'clock. It was spread rapidly, and reaching some oil tanks, they caught fire and burst, the burning oil running through the streets, setting fire to everything on either side of the streets through which it passed, transforming streets into a lake of fire.

There were six hundred barrels of heavy oil burned, ten stores, the post office, railroad depot and telegraph office, hotel Walking Beam printing office, nine dwelling-houses, the West Virginia Transportation office, Smith & Co. boiler-works, one pumping station and several other small buildings. Everything is a total loss. Almost the entire contents of the stores and dwellings were consumed, the flames spreading with lightning rapidity, and all the buildings being gutted.

The following companies insured the town: The Citizens' Insurance Company of New York, \$100,000; The Western Insurance Company of New York, \$100,000; Niagara, of New York, \$20,000.

Thompson & Barnes insured in the Franklin of Wheeling, \$10,000, and German, of Wheeling, \$1,000.

Graham & Smith insured in the family of Liverpool, \$1,000; American, Cincinnati, \$1,000; American Union, London, \$1,000; Niagara, of N. Y., \$3,000; Jefferson, of Steubenville, \$1,000; Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, \$1,000.

The Odd Fellows are insured in the Franklin of Wheeling \$500, and the German, of Wheeling, \$500.

The fire is undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. There were two attempts made a short time ago to burn the town, and since the night watches have been put on, and had just gone off duty when the fires were discovered. Some few nights since, a traveler at the hotel woke up about 2 o'clock in the night, and hearing a noise and the voices of men talking, got up and went to the door and could distinguish two men and heard one of them say, "Let us burn the damned town."

He went down stairs and aroused the hotel people, but nothing could be found of the culprits who were going to do this damnable act. His more than probable that the guilty parties will be found.

The Hog Ordinance Violated.

Some weeks ago a lot of hogs belonging to Mr. Beckford, of this town, and were impounded at the lot of Mr. Linn. Mr. Beckford, the matter before Ex. Board, and got a writ of delivery, and he got possession of his hogs. Mr. Beckford took the case to the Circuit Court, and the judge ordered the hogs to be sold under the purchase from the city of Paducah Linn had a valid title to the hogs and gave judgment against Beckford for the return of the hogs or their value (\$10) and costs. The city of Paducah has since this settles the hog or country business, and citizens of the county who wish to have their hogs run at large should employ a herder to prevent their straying within our corporate limits.—[Paducah News.]

The Mistake of Sarah.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

Old Aunt Sarah Fields, of Kentucky, allowed that she would die, be buried, and rise again on the third day for the benefit of her race. Everything went on as she had expected until she had been buried, and there the miracle struck, right at the most interesting stage of the performance. She did not rise.

Kentucky Democratic Platform.

First—The Democracy of Kentucky, in convention assembled, reaffirm their attachment to the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States as the best guarantee for the liberties of the people and their prosperity and happiness.

Second—They rejoice in the fact that it is in their power to recognize that the States are restored to their political autonomy.

Third—They thereby record their solemn protest against a national policy that has been reversed by the action of an electoral commission, and they declare that, while in the interest of the people, the result was acquiesced in, yet it should be held as a precedent for the future, and that the Government should be restored to its original position.

Fourth—They congratulate the people of the country at large that the popular will, exercised at the polls, has secured the supremacy of a Democratic majority in both Houses of Congress, and further expression of our views, we resolve that we have viewed with intense interest the issue between the Congress of the United States and the President, and contemplate with unforgotten anxiety and condemnation the unprecedented attitude assumed by the Executive in his message rejecting the supplies tendered him by the people for the support of their army, upon the whole condition that no military force should be used at their elections.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the position taken by our Senators and Representatives in Congress in coupling with the approval of the action of the Executive, their demand for redress of grievances by the repeal of existing laws which tolerate the presence of soldiers in the halls of Congress, and the employment of military force to suppress the free expression of the people's will.

Resolved, That in this great issue between the people and a partisan Executive we have implicitly condoned the action of our Senators and Representatives, and in endorsing their action up to the present, we hereby declare that we will support in whatever action they may take to maintain the fundamental principle that the military power shall be kept subordinate to the civil, and that elections shall be free from executive interference.

Resolved, That we approve the action of the General Assembly in submitting to the people the question of calling a convention for the purpose of forming a new Constitution, and we hereby commend the call to the favorable consideration of the Democratic voters of the State.

Brigands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Consul Sprague, of Gibraltar, communicates to the Department of State the particulars of the attempt to extort money from him. On the 9th of July the Consul received an anonymous letter purporting to be from six men, demanding a loan of \$3,000. The letter goes into all the details of conveying the money to the conspirators, and threatens with death the Consul and his family in case of failure to deposit the money in the designated place. The whole affair is arranged in the most circumstantial manner, and bears the marks of practiced hands. The Consul communicated with the police, and detectives were employed. On the 12th of July—the day for depositing the money—having passed, another letter, more threatening, and reducing the amount to \$600, was received. In this letter the brigands showed that they were cognizant of all that had taken place since the receipt of the first letter; the movements of the Consul and his family, as well as the police being notified. Mr. Sprague has laid the whole matter before the American Minister at Madrid.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Services the 1st and 4th Sunday of each month. Father Welch, priest.

Headquarters for all kinds of School Books and School Supplies.

WM. FRENZ,

DEALER IN

School and Miscellaneous

BOOKS,

Stationery, Wall Paper, Picture Frames,

Focket Cutlery, Toys, and Fancy Goods.

CLINTON STREET, HICKMAN, KY.

Send for copies of my New Reduced Price Lists of Picture Frames, Chromos, Signs, Croquet Sets and Base Balls for 1878.

R. B. Brevard,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN

Hardware Cutlery, Guns,

PISTOLS, NAILS, CASTINGS, TOOLS, &c.

STOVES,

GRATES, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

JOB WORK done to order, such as Roofing, Gutters, Spouting, &c. Sign of the Gold Stove, Clinton Street, Hickman, Ky. Feb. 79.

Railroads and Steamers.

Accommodation Packet Co.

STEAMER NASHVILLE

MASSENGALE, Master. ROGER, Clerk.

GREEN LINE.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, CAIRO, COLUMBUS, HICKMAN, NEW MADRID and TURTLE CREEK.

Going South, leaves Hickman every Monday and Thursday night. Going North, leaves Hickman every Tuesday and Saturday night. GIVES THROUGH TICKETS BY RAIL TO ST. LOUIS AT REDUCED RATES. Gives through Bills of Lading at lowest rates to New York, Boston and all points East and South.

For freight or passage apply on Board or to

FRITZ BELLER,

Rail Road Agent.

THE

Lookout Mountain Route

Is the best equipped, safest and most pleasant line, it being the

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT LINE

between the Northwest and Southeast. It is the shortest and most direct route to the celebrated Springs and Summer resorts of Virginia and East Tennessee. Connections are made with trains for all points. Pullman sleepers run on all night trains. Through sleepers from Memphis to Nashville without change. Double daily connections on all through trains. Business men and pleasure seekers, bear in mind that the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad offers better accommodations, better time and connections than any other route between the Northwest and Southeast.

Leave Memphis 12:10 a. m., 8:20 a. m., 4:15 a. m., 1:45 p. m., 8:00 a. m.

Arrive at Nashville 10:00 a. m., 7:30 p. m., 10:10 a. m., 8:15 p. m.

Leave Nashville 10:10 a. m., 8:15 p. m., 11:27 a. m., 9:40 p. m.

Wartrace, Tenn. p. m., 10:40 p. m.

Tullahoma 1:17 p. m., 11:20 p. m.

Decherd 1:45 p. m., 11:55 p. m.

Cowan 2:00 p. m., 12:10 a. m.

Stevenson 2:15 p. m., 1:30 a. m.

Bridgeport 3:37 p. m., 2:00 a. m.

Chattanooga 5:00 p. m., 3:30 a. m.

For information, time tables and list of the General Agents of this line, call on or address Geo. W. McKeszie, Agent, McKeszie.

C. P. ARMOUR, JR., Pass. Agt., L. M. R. Memphis, or W. L. DANLEY, Gen'l Pass. Tkt. Agt., Nashville, Tenn.

THIS COLUMN ADVERTISES

THE

DRUG STORE

BUCK & COWGILL,

HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

Where a well and selected assortment of

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS,

FANCY TOILET ARTICLES,

FINE PERFUMES,

SOAPS,

PAINTS,

OILS,

DYE STUFFS,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

IS KEPT.

THEY ALSO SELL THE FOLLOWING

SEWING MACHINES:

Wheeler & Wilson, No. 8, Wood, Howe, Singer and American.

WHO WARRANTS

KRESS FEVER TONIC

to cure the Chills? No Cure no Pay?

BUCK & COWGILL.

WHO WARRANTS

BOOCHE'S GERMAN SYRUP

for Coughs and Colds? No Relief no Pay.

BUCK & COWGILL.

WHO WARRANTS

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

to cure Dyspepsia? No Cure no Pay.

BUCK & COWGILL.

WHO WARRANTS

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,

(IN THE NILE GREEN WRAPPER),

to stir up the Liver and relieve Constipation and Headache? No stir up no pay.

BUCK & COWGILL.

Prescriptions Accurately Compounded at the Drug Store of

BUCK & COWGILL.

Fair Warning!

ALL PARTIES INDEBTED TO THE

estate of John Simmons, deceased, will please call at the store of J. A. Ambler & Sons, and settle their indebtedness at once, or I will be forced to place their claims in the hands of attorneys for collection. I will be forced to settle said estate within a few months and am compelled to collect all claims due same. All parties holding claims against said estate are requested to file them for settlement. J. A. AMBLER, Adm'r.

Commercial.

HICKMAN COURIER OFFICE. FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1879.